# GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

*Published Weekly by*

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(The National Geographic Society is a scientific and educational Society, wholly altruistic, incorporated as a non-commercial institution for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion. General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.)

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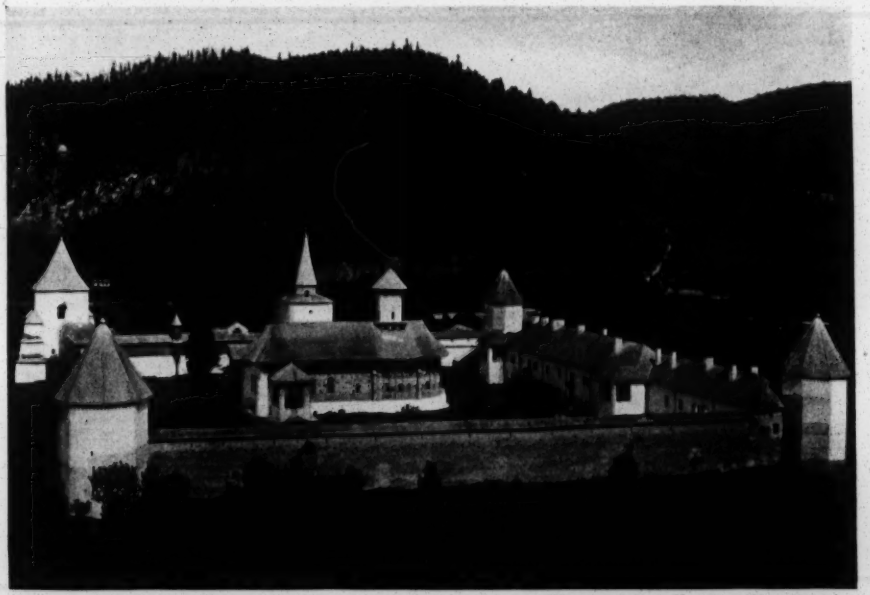

*Photograph from Henrietta Allen Holmes*

**LOOKING LIKE A TOY TOWN OF CARDBOARD, THE MONASTERY LASTED LIKE IRON**

The Sucevita Monastery fortress, in northern Romania, was built with sturdy walls, watch towers, guest houses, and a portcullis at the entrance to shelter refugees during invasions, much as stockades around early American villages provided a refuge from Indian attack. After Roman legions were withdrawn from Romania in 270 A.D., Goths, Huns, and Tatars roamed over the plains and scattered Romanians into the highlands. Christians, fleeing from Asiatic invaders, rebuilt the monastery in its present form in the 16th century. On the jade-green walls of the church in the center, protected under the eaves, glow the bright blues and reds of religious frescoes—saints, archangels, and Greek philosophers in halos of gold (Bulletin No. 2).

**HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS**

The Geographic News Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers in the United States and its possessions for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (stamps or money order); in Canada, 50 cents. Entered as second-class matter, Jan. 27, 1922, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized Feb. 9, 1922. Copyright, 1939, by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. International copyright secured. All rights reserved. Quedan reservados todos los derechos.

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**General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.**

## Corfu, Watchdog of the Adriatic, Has Fallen to Many Conquerors

THE Greek island of Corfu (Kerkyra to the Greeks) took the leading place in news headlines when Italy, as a part of her Albanian adventure, seemed bent on seizing it, and when Great Britain ordered hands off. The island, 40 miles long and 20 miles across at its widest point, resembles a huge cornucopia, squeezed slightly out of shape by a giant hand.

Corfu lies at the head of the Ionian Sea like a watchdog at the door to the Adriatic—the Strait of Otranto. The northern or wide end is but two miles from the Albanian shore, while the south end is about ten miles off the coast of Greece.

### Naval Base for American Naval Vessels During World War

Corfu should by now be callous to wars and rumors of wars. For twenty-six centuries it has played a part in many of the major political upheavals in Europe and the Mediterranean. Romans, Venetians, Genoese, Persians, the Normans of Sicily, British, French, Turks, and even Mediterranean pirates, at one time or another have had long or short control of the island.

During the World War it was an important naval base, with British, French, and Italian ships thwarting any attempt of German or Austrian submarines to venture out of the Adriatic Sea. At one time 39 American subchasers temporarily were assigned to Corfu waters to aid the Allied fleet.

The most recent military occupation of Corfu was by Italian forces. In 1923 several Italian officers were killed near the then vague Greco-Albanian border. Italy demanded an apology and an indemnity of $2,000,000. The Government of Greece submitted counter-proposals which were refused. For five days Italian troops poured onto Corfu. Italy and Greece came to terms before the occupation was a month old, and the Fascist troops evacuated.

### Mediterranean Vacation Land

In range of altitude, as well as in plan, Corfu resembles a cornucopia. The northern part of the island is a region of high mountains, the midsection undulating hills, and the southern extremity low plains.

Bathed in Mediterranean sunshine, Corfu has long been, between wars, a pleasure ground. One of the island's prominent vacationists was Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, who purchased, in 1907, the Achilleion, a palace villa built for the unhappy Empress Elizabeth of Austria.

Homer described Corfu as an idyllic lotus land of beautiful people and scenery, where figs, grapes and other fruits grow in abundance. One of those other fruits today is olives, which cover large areas of the island. When the Venetians held sway for four hundred years from 1401, a bounty was paid for each olive tree planted. This aroused in Corfu agriculturists and their descendants an interest in olives that persists today. The pressing of olives and shipment of olive oil is Corfu's chief industry.

The town of Corfu is about midway the eastern side of the island. While there are few reminders of the occupation of the island by its numerous landlords, the lower part of the town does take the traveler back to the Middle Ages. A labyrinth of streets, some too steep and narrow for wheeled vehicles, wind through this section. French and Italian architecture predominates but there is a bazaar that recalls the flavor of the East when Turkey had her heel on Corfu and its neighboring islands and mainland.



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*Photograph by Burton Holmes from Galloway*

**THE DAY'S WORK HAD HIDDEN DANGERS FOR ANCIENT ROMAN OXEN**

**Oxen could be killed in early Rome for serving a farmer in plowing up a boundary marker. Their punishment for their master's mistake reflected the idea that animals had a duplicate of man's mental processes, could understand his wrongdoing, and should share the penalty. But that idea has changed along with the scenery. Today, fertile fields are plowed where the once unproductive Pontine Marshes have been reclaimed southwest of Rome. The ditch is part of the drainage system for the former marshes, where now are some 100,000 acres of farms (Bulletin No. 3).**

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## Germany Is Best Customer at Romanian Bargain Counter

ENGLAND'S guarantee of Romania's independence, expressed in Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech April 13, is a reminder that Great Britain is the small Danubian country's second best customer. The leading buyer is Germany.

The wares displayed in Romania's show windows—chiefly oil tanks and grain elevators and lumber yards—last month lured bidders from three large European powers. Germany concluded a trade agreement for rights in developing Romanian oil fields, quarries, and agriculture. France signed a treaty to double her imports of Romanian oil and lower the duties on Romanian agricultural products.

Germany is already Romania's biggest business partner. During 1938 the Reich bought more than 26 per cent of all that Romania shipped abroad, and supplied around 37 per cent of the smaller country's imports.

### Oil Industry Wrecked to Avoid Aiding World War Enemies

With the six nations encircling her—the U.S.S.R., Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Turkey across the Black Sea—Romania has less business than with the larger and more distant European powers. She offers food and fuel, both of which are needed more urgently by highly industrialized nations.

The chief attraction of commerce with this modern heir of ancient Rome's name is oil. Next to the U.S.S.R., Romania is Europe's leading producer of oil and other petroleum products. Moreover, she is the nearest source of supply to the world's greatest oil-importing countries. Constanta (illustration, next page), Black Sea port which holds the nozzle of Romania's oil line, is hundreds of miles closer to European consumers than are the oil ports of Iran and the Netherlands Indies, or the shipping points of oil from all the Americas. The Mediterranean ports for Iraq's pipelines have no advantage over Constanta in relative closeness to oil consumers.

Romanian oil wells were deliberately wrecked during the World War to prevent their falling into enemy hands, and all workmen capable of repairing them were evacuated. Since then, however, the industry has been rebuilt, and the country now ranks sixth among the world's oil producers. Petroleum in some form is exported in quantities twice as great as exports of grain.

The country's "oil artery" is a region curving for some 300 miles around the highland core of Romania. Wells need not be deep to tap the earth's liquid wealth. Around Bacau the oil pours forth in an unusually pure state.

### Except in Transylvania, Is Corn-raising and Corn-eating Country

The second class of commodity which Romania feeds into world trade channels is grains. The grain most widely used is Indian corn, the New World's gift to Old World hunger. It is the staple food of the peasant, as *mamaliga,* a form of corn bread, and it helps the live stock through late winter months when their highland pastures are bare. From one-third to one-half of all the arable land is devoted to the corn crop.

In northwestern Romania, however, in the Transylvania region acquired from Hungary after the World War, wheat challenges the supremacy of maize. The extensive wheat fields in a corn-growing and corn-eating country are strikingly different, and they stand out as bait for foreign countries coveting additional granaries.

Romania has its own salt cellar, in the north near Bukovina. From this region of about 250 square miles came salt for which the ancient Romans built their



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A mere 219 square miles, Corfu nevertheless escapes insignificance because its ancient name was part of "the surge and thunder of the Odyssey." It is the island which scholars identify with the Phaeacian isle to which a sea-goddess assisted the shipwrecked Odysseus. Here the wandering hero met Nausicaä and King Alcinoüs, and entered upon a session of luxurious feasting and games. Homer's praise of the King's fabulous gardens was later justified by history, when British ships traveled to Corfu and its sister islands for currants.

Note: Additional material about Corfu will be found in "New Greece, the Centenarian, Forges Ahead," *National Geographic Magazine*, December, 1930; "Seeing the World from the Air," March, 1928; "From London to Australia by Aeroplane," March, 1921; and "Greece of Today," October, 1915.

**Bulletin No. 1, May 1, 1939.**

*Photograph from Ernest Peterffy*

**THIS CORFU SISTER TO VENUS AND SAPPHO IS A WASHERWOMAN**

**In the Ionian Islands, where ancient tradition placed the death of the poetess Sappho and the birth of the goddess Venus, women of the workaday world today grimly shoulder their burdens in complete indifference to their homeland's tradition of romance. This Corfu laundress's costume has lost much of its native distinction with the arrival of western Europe's manufactures, such as the high shoes substituted for sandals. The small hat with long streamers is a gay touch, out of keeping with her expression. The bag of laundry is slung over her shoulders with a rope.**

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## Animals and the Law

BY now even the dogs are learning that crime doesn't pay. A Chicago mongrel, answering to the name of Red, pursued his career of crime down the back alleys of the Windy City, stealthily dragging rugs away from back porches, stealing the neighbors' washing from the line. Indignant Chicagoans reported their losses, and police finally cornered the four-legged culprit. As a confirmed thief, Red was adjudged a liability rather than an asset to the community, and was condemned to die in the dog pound's lethal gas chamber. When fifty citizens had appealed for mercy in the case of the doomed dog, his sentence was commuted to imprisonment.

The trial of animals and their solemn conviction were fairly common several centuries ago. The most frequent charges were murder and mayhem. Before science began to measure the limitations of animal brains, primitive civilizations assumed that all creatures were man's equals in intelligence and moral responsibility, and held them equally liable before the law.

### Civil Courts for Domestic Animals, Church Courts for Wild Ones

A dog found guilty of biting without first barking a warning was to be punished as for wilful murder, according to an ancient Persian law. In the Congo valley a thieving dog is hanged and left dangling as a warning to humans with an overdeveloped acquisitive instinct. Dramatists have been driven to satire by some of the charges made against animals. Aristophanes made fun of trying a dog for stealing a cheese, and more recently Racine wrote the heartrending tragedy of a dog condemned to the galleys for chicken-stealing, leaving six bereaved puppies!

European countries have a centuries-long record of hailing animals into court. Rumor has it that storks were brought to punishment in 666, but archives are not complete for any cases earlier than that against moles in the ninth century. In the 15th century suits by the score prosecuted rats, insects, and barnyard animals.

Domestic animals were booked for charges before civil courts like human offenders, but wild animals were committed to the judicial branch of the church. Ecclesiastical courts handled suits even against snails, snakes, caterpillars, horseflies, grasshoppers, dolphins, locusts, eels, and most frequently rats. The accused, being dumb, would be assigned a glib human advocate; charges would be read loudly before their haunts or holes, and they were usually punished with anathema and banishment.

This procedure was followed in the new world with a Canadian suit against turtledoves.

### From Ants to Elephants, They "Told It to the Judge"

It was in France, Switzerland, and Germany that beasts most frequently locked horns with the law. History tells of trials also in Spain, Belgium, Russia, Denmark, Italy, England and Scotland. Even at that, it is doubtful whether history tells all.

Murder was the usual charge. Pigs figured prominently among the dumb animals, no doubt because they mingled with their human neighbors in streets and peasant homes with little restriction. But suspicion of less serious offenses also brought beasts before the bar. Certain ants were convicted, two centuries ago in Brazil, of undermining the cellars of a monastery and stealing flour. In Basel,



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road, and it still supplies some of the salt for the Balkans. Other mineral resources of the country are zinc and copper, iron and lead.

The sheep and cattle which the Romanian farmer does not expect to be able to feed through the winter he sells on market day for export, much of the livestock going to Italy or over the Carpathians to the larger Czech cities. Much of Great Britain's business with Romania concerns the purchase of food of animal origin.

Once the sheep were more essential to Romania, needed for the embroidered sheepskin jackets worn by both men and women, and for wool clothing. Flax in the garden and sheep in the meadow supplied fabrics which were dyed for native costumes, with dyes from the wild crab apple and the alder and the walnut trees. But imports of cotton have changed clothing habits and costumes.

Timber is the third item of Romania's international trade. Timber rafts float down many of the tributaries of the Danube, from forests the Latin name for which survives in Transylvania. Lumber and wood products are shipped to eastern Mediterranean countries, sometimes finding an extensive market in Egypt.

In return for these commodities, Romania takes from the international market considerable manufactured goods, machinery, steel, rubber, automobiles, and munitions. Business of Romania with the United States is relatively unimportant. Last year Uncle Sam ranked 16th on the score of purchaser of Romanian goods, 7th as seller.

Note: Additional photographs and text about Romania will be found in "An American Girl Cycles Across Romania," *National Geographic Magazine*, November, 1938; "The Spell of Romania," April, 1934; "Transylvania and Its Seven Castles," March, 1926; "Looking Down on Europe," March, 1925; "The Battle-Line of Languages in Western Europe," February, 1923; "Roumania and Its Rubicon," September, 1916; and "Roumania, The Pivotal State," October, 1915.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Romania: Where a European Melting Pot Fails To Function," week of January 31, 1938.

**Bulletin No. 2, May 1, 1939.**

*Photograph courtesy Romanian Legation*

**THE BLACK SEA KEEPS CONSTANTA OUT OF THE RED**

**Closer to oil-buying Europe than are other outlets, Constanta fills many tankers with oil for England, Italy, Germany, and France. A pipe-line from the oil wells of the Transylvanian foothills supplies this Black Sea port south of the mouth of the Danube. Established by Constantine the Great and named for his half-sister Constantia, the city shows the influence of its Turkish contacts in the mosque (right), which King Carol built for its Turkish population.**

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## Four Nations Take Steps on Pacific Stepping Stones

WHILE in the theater of international events Europe has held the center of the stage, other actors have been engaged in minor episodes in the wings, where the scenery portrays the lush and palm-fringed peace of Pacific coral islands. Uncle Sam and John Bull have staged a friendly dialogue and walked off arm in arm to take joint control of Canton and Enderbury Islands. On the other hand, Japan and France have had a politely diplomatic scrap over Spratly Island, with Nippon pushing La Belle France overboard.

Canton and Enderbury Islands of the Phoenix group, placed under joint control of the United States and Great Britain for 50 years by an exchange of notes on April 6, may be considered to have reached this status partly because of an eclipse of the sun.

### Mid-Pacific Airport By-Product of Sun's Eclipse

Maps and astronomical calculations disclosed that the total solar eclipse of June 8, 1937, was visible to best advantage from these two dots of land in the mid-Pacific. At that time information in regard to the islets was meager and old. The National Geographic Society and the U. S. Navy sent a joint astronomical expedition to the islands and not only made a study of the eclipse, but also collected data in regard to the geography of the two bits of land with special reference to their suitability as stations for transpacific airplane service.

It was found that the lagoon of Canton Island, fully protected from the sea, could be made into an excellent landing place for sea planes by the removal of coral growths (illustration, next page). Shortly after the return of the expedition with this information, the United States Government sent several United States citizens from Hawaii to Canton Island as an official colonizing party.

The two islands lie a few miles south of the Equator, and are roughly half way between Hawaii and Australia, or Hawaii and New Zealand. The Samoan Islands are a relatively short hop to the southwest of Canton and Enderbury.

### Stepping Stone or Stumbling Block on China Sea Route to Pacific

The problem-child island claiming the attention of France and Japan is Spratly or Storm Island, known to the French as Ile de la Tempête. The French gunboat *Malicieuse* visited the island in 1930 and officially took possession. In April, three years later, a French group from Indo-China again visited the island and found its three Chinese inhabitants apparently prospering under the French flag, thriving on home-grown coconuts and the big turtles that frequent the tropical waters of the China Sea. On the same expedition the flag of France was hoisted over the adjacent islands and reefs which form a little archipelago between the southern end of French Indo-China and the southern end of the Philippines.

After France announced the annexation of the island group in 1933, Japan came forward with a claim based on having used some of the islands as bases for fishing and guano expeditions. Discussion between the two countries had been under way for more than a year when, at the beginning of April, Japan assumed jurisdiction over Spratly Island.

A glance at a map reveals its strategic geographic location. Its occupation brings Japan to within about 700 miles of the new British naval base at Singapore, or less than four hours by fast plane. The busiest portion of the French Indo-China coast, in the vicinity of the port of Saigon, is slightly more than 300 miles to the northeast of the island; and the shore of Sarawak, Britain's colony on the



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Switzerland, in 1474, an aged rooster was solemnly tried and burned at the stake for laying an egg.

Beasts in the jungles of law meet various fates. Most, when condemned to pay the extreme penalty, have been hanged on special gallows, hanged by the hind legs to a bent tree, or ceremoniously knocked in the head. A dog in Austria was sentenced to a year in the pillory, and a Russian goat was exiled to Siberia. In France a donkey was acquitted on the strength of testimonials of good character. In Washington, D. C., it was decided that a foreign ambassador's dog could avail itself of its master's diplomatic immunity.

Man's law has passed judgment on nearly everything on Noah's passenger list. Tribal justice has demanded a life for a life from crocodiles, buffaloes, and lions. European law courts have tried goats, cows, mules, sheep, and bulls. Horses have been convicted of manslaughter but spared as too valuable to sacrifice to the demands of justice.

The United States has given dumb brutes the right of trial. Puritan New England took legal toll of the animal kingdom to the extent of eight in New Haven and two in Salem, the latter being dogs hanged for witchcraft. Elephants have been formally sentenced to be shot for slaying their keepers. One was acquitted when circus employees testified to its sweet disposition. Once, however, when a circus elephant ran murderously amuck among spectators, the keeper and not the beast was tried for second degree manslaughter.

*Photograph by Dorothy R. Swift*

**ONCE LITTLE PIGS WENT TO COURT INSTEAD OF TO MARKET**

**A pig is at times the peasant home's only salable product, and is carried informally to market on a leash, in a cart, or under the owner's arm (as in the scene photographed in Finland). Close contact with the peasant family gave medieval pigs a chance to bite and trample on little children, who sometimes died of such injuries. Then the assaulting pigs were charged with murder by due process of law.**

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## New Map Shows Important Area Around New York City

IN honor of "The World of Tomorrow" now risen on the bogs of yesterday (where Flushing swamps have been reclaimed as the World's Fair site), the National Geographic Society has issued a new decorative map showing "The Reaches of New York City," with the *National Geographic Magazine* for April, 1939.

Manhattan, the biggest little island in the world, appears as a slim strip 1⅝ inches long; yet, like a stage at the focus of an amphitheater it dominates the adjacent regions of six States (illustration, next page). Traffic connections are so complete as to show the Bronx-Whitestone Bridge, giving direct access from the Bronx to the World's Fair site in Flushing.

### Highways Through History from World War Treaty to Yankee Doodle

The map has been designed with confidence that travelers to the World's Fair will want to see more than their road and their goal. In addition to highways, railroads, and canals, with notes in small blue lettering, the map points out byroads where history or geography has planted a surprise for the highway explorer.

Should you care to see where the United States signed a peace treaty with Germany terminating the World War in 1921, inquire at the old mansion beyond the crossroads outside of Somerville, New Jersey. Could you find a zinc mining district less than forty miles from Broadway? Follow the mountain road west to Franklin, New Jersey. Would you like to follow Washington across the Delaware? The Map of the Reaches of New York City shows highway connections that trace his route to the Christmas night rendezvous with the Hessians in 1776.

To fall in step with tomorrow's history as well, you can watch preparations for the burgeoning transatlantic Flying Clipper service by driving over to North Beach Airport on Long Island. The Triborough Bridge, one means of access to it, is shown on the map.

The traveler may be surprised to find that two tunes which he undoubtedly discovered floating in the air around his boyhood home have homes of their own, shown on the map. "Yankee Doodle" traces back to an origin in Rensselaer, just east of Albany; in 1642 this was the site of Fort Crailo where the song was written. At East Hampton, near the eastern end of Long Island, stands the cottage which is the original inspiration for John Howard Payne's "Home, Sweet Home."

### Washington's Farewell, First Silk Mill, and Pioneer Locomotive

On a road winding through the Catskills, the traveler may be interested to know that the water he sees in Ashokan Reservoir may meet him again later—as a drink of water in New York City, 80 miles away. The Delaware Water Gap also is labeled so that its beauty will not be overlooked.

The rich literary heritage of the region becomes apparent from notes indicating the birthplace of Walt Whitman, on Long Island; the home of Fenimore Cooper at Mamaroneck; Amherst, Massachusetts, where Emily Dickinson spent her secluded life; Lenox, where Hawthorne wrote *The House of the Seven Gables;* and Pittsfield, where Melville wrote *Moby Dick* and Holmes added the final devastating chuckle to "The Wonderful One-Hoss Shay."

How much the material civilization of the 20th century has profited from the Reaches of New York is shown from notes on Menlo Park and Edison's laboratory, on Morse's telegraph experiments in Morristown, on the development of clock mass production at Greystone, Connecticut. Mansfield, in the same State, gave the



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Island of Borneo, is only 50 miles farther away to the southeast. Thus both colonies of the European powers are within an hour-and-a-half flight by fast plane.

Spratly Island itself is only five times as long as a regulation football field and about one-half as wide. Its highest point is only eight feet above the sea. The island platform rises at the western end of a narrow coral bank, which for more than a mile stretches its unseen submarine wall across the path of any unwary ship.

Yet, every coral island is regarded as a potential air base until proven useless. And Japan's move had led to a questioning of every claim for the tiny spot. Chinese fishermen have told of visiting the island group for more than a century from the southern provinces of China, assuming the right to fish in all waters south of Hainan Island. Bringing supplies with them, they have stayed during the fishing season only, largely because of the difficulty of obtaining fresh water on a coral atoll.

The island bears the name of Capt. Richard Spratly, who reported it as a danger encountered by his whaling vessel in March, 1843. The western section of the island group was visited and charted in 1867 by the British hydrographic ship *Rifleman*, after which Rifleman Bank was named. The region to the eastward is described only as "Dangerous Ground," avoided and unknown.

Note: Canton and Enderbury Islands are described in "Crusoes of Canton Island," *National Geographic Magazine*, June, 1938; "Nature's Most Dramatic Spectacle" and "Eclipse Adventures on a Desert Isle," September, 1937.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Lighthouse Flashes Over Scene of Dark Tragedies in Phoenix Isles," week of October 31, 1938; and "Pacific Isles, Canton and Enderbury, Become Wards of Uncle Sam," week of March 28, 1938.

See also The Society's Map of the Pacific, a wall map issued as a supplement to *The Geographic*, July, 1938. Separate copies can be had from The Society's Washington, D. C., headquarters at 50¢ (paper) and 75¢ (linen). Index to this Map is 25¢.

**Bulletin No. 4, May 1, 1939.**

*Photograph by Richard H. Stewart*

**BEHIND SAILING-BOAT HAZARDS ARE FLYING-BOAT HARBORS**

**Only entrance to the blue lagoon encircled by Canton Island is the 150-yard gap visible in the background. Sailing clippers of a century ago, though small, would have invited shipwreck by attempting to navigate into the placid waters inside. But the wings of flying clippers can carry them over the atoll's dangers and set them down in the spacious coral bowl of sheltered sea water, a landlocked harbor in mid-Pacific. The photograph was made during soundings off Canton's coral beach, conducted by the National Geographic Society-U. S. Navy Eclipse Expedition of 1937.**

country its first silk mill in 1810, and Goodyear opened his rubber mill at Naugatuck in 1843.

The historical lore of the region is bounded on the south by Washington's Farewell to his army, written at Rocky Hill, New Jersey; on the east by Norwich, Connecticut, where Benedict Arnold was a clerk in the State's first drug store; on the north by the Dutch settlement of Fort Orange in 1624; and on the west by Honesdale, Pennsylvania, where America's pioneer locomotive started its 13-mile run west in 1820. Such notes bring to life a region's history for the discerning traveler—who is well traveled, whether or not far traveled.

**Bulletin No. 5, May 1, 1939.**

**HOW TO MAKE BIG NEW YORK CITY LOOK SMALL**

**The National Geographic Society's new "Map of the Reaches of New York City" shows parts of six States, and the heavily shaded city area is dwarfed to a mere fraction of the extensive hinterland it controls. Philadelphia is in the lower left corner and Albany, top center. Southern New Jersey is mapped on the inset (right). Modern liners approach the New York Harbor, which handles most of the Atlantic mail and passenger traffic of the United States, as well as one-half of all the country's sea-borne freight. The ghost of Henry Hudson's *Half Moon* spreads its sails just south of Coney Island, first visited by Hudson's men. The map border is a pattern of structural steel design, basis of skyscraper and bridge construction. Border decorations on the ten-color map include an imaginary Manhattan skyline in the upper left corner and an imaginary rural vista in the upper right; they symbolize the two tides of travel—New Yorkers pouring out for a view of green wooded valleys, non-New Yorkers pouring in for a look at cloud-wreathed skyscrapers. Grover Cleveland (left) and Theodore Roosevelt (right) top the portraits in quaint woodcut style: Henry Hudson, Thomas Edison, Robert Fulton, and Alexander Hamilton on the left; Nathan Hale, John Roebling, and Eli Whitney on the right.**

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